

little city, which showed the way of greatness to the northern sea-republics.

The old Lombard capitals of Southern Italy remained more Latin than Amalfi or Naples.

Of Benevento, Capua, and Salerno, the latter exhibits the most sustained intellectual activity in this period. If Amatus wrote at Monte Cassino, he was yet of Salerno. A series of archbishops, perhaps all of one family, from Alfano I. to Romuald

II., maintained a long tradition as writers, as students of medicine, as ecclesiastical reformers

who held high the Cluniac banner in the south.

Such was Alfano I., Lombard, Cluniac, and poet,

one of the few who did not fear to go the whole

way with his hero Hildebrand, whose verses are

war songs of the Papal cause.

The fame of Salerno was intimately connected

with her schools of medicine. A centre of medical studies, Salerno preceded

Montpellier in one field as Amalfi preceded Pisa in

another; she was the "*fons medicines*," as Petrarch calls

her. A hospital existed at Salerno as early

as 820; in the eleventh century a school of

medicine was in existence which was unrivalled in all

Western Europe. Its great names were then

Garimotus (*circa* 1040) and Constantine the

African (1063-

1087). By 1100 we hear of the "*tota schola Salerni*" with its *magistri*. Like Oxford, it organised itself without any written act of incorporation; never definitely erected into a university, yet Roger II. granted to it a semi-